NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1892.—COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHOLERA HERE AT LAST

Twenty-four Cases on the Moravia from Hamburg.

ALL BUT TWO OF THE VICTIMS DEAD.

The Ship and Her Passengers Detained in the Lower Bay.

PRESIDENT HARRISON AROUSED.

He Returns to Washington to Consider Measures Against the Plague.

An Gutbrenk of the Disease on the Moravin Within Twenty-four Hours After She Malled from Hamburg with a Clean Bill of Health from the Acting American Consul-It was Cholerine, Says the Ship's Doctor, but Dr. Jentine Says the Symptoms Bescribed to Him Were Those of Asiatic Cholern-Many More Skips from Plague-ridden Cities on the Way to be made haste to report the matter to his New York-City Authorities Alert to Prevent an Epidemic-Guarding the Purity of Our Food and Water Supplies-The Teutonic, the Circumia, and the Veendam Detained at Quarantine-A Characteristic Enterprise of the World Fitte Robuked-Ito Reporters Driven Away From the Moravia, Which They Were About to Board at the Blok of Spreading the Disease in This City.

A ship bearing the pingue is in port. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night the Hamburg-Amertean steamship Moravia dropped her anchor off the Quarantine station on Staten Island.after a voyage of two weeks from Hamburg, during which twenty-four of her passengers were stricken with Asiatic cholera, of whom twenty-two, a frightful percentage, died and were buried at sea. The ship remained at anchor in Gravesend Bay the greater part of yesterday, and to-day will be sent to Hoffman Island, where everybody and everything about her will be disinfected. Then the passengers and crew will be returned on board the purified ship and detained there to await developments, but whether the plague will be stayed and prevented from reaching the shore is a question.

The Moravia is one of the older ships of the Hamburg-American line. She is of small size, but when she sailed from Hamburg, on Aug. 18, she carried 600 steerage passengers and a crew of sixty-eight people, all told. In view of the distressing condition of affairs that was developed on board within twentyfour hours after her departure, the following bill of health of the acting Consul for the United States is a matter of unusual interest:

" BILL OF HEALTH. "Consulate of the United States of America.
"Hamburg, Aug. 16, 1892.

"I, the undersigned, Vice and Acting Consul of the United States of America for the port of Hamburg, do hereby certify that the German steamship called the Moravia of Hamburg, of the registered burden of 2.736 tons, whereof Thelle is master, navigated by about 68 men. and having on board about 600 passengers. being in all about 668 persons on board, is about to leave this port for New York.

"I hereby further certify that in this port and vicinity, and among the shipping thereof. good health prevails, without any suspicion of plague, cholera, or epidemic disease whatso-

Given under my hand and seal of this consular office the day and year above written. · "CHARLES H. BURKE.

"Vice and Acting United States Consul." "Reo'd \$2.50. No. 225." THE FIRST CASE.

With this document, known to shipping merchants as a clean bill of health, Capt. G. Theile. the ship's commander, sailed away at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th. On the next day. while the ship was still in narrow waters. Franz Kulczinsky, a babe of 11 months, was taken with cramps, and Surgeon Israel was called to attend it. He found it in a state of utter collapse. A brief examination served to send the surgeon in haste to the Captain. The babe was in the throes of Asiatic cholera, and it was absolutely certain that the plague would spread.

.0

There was a consultation between the officers, and then the sailors were set to work to prepare a hospital where the sick could be isolated. A place was found in the covered portion at the stern of the upper cleck, known to seamon as the turtle back. The sailors were put at work clearing out the usual dunnage to be found there, and beds were prepered for the use of mother and babe. Here they were brought, and with them Frederich Bollonbach, a babe of 9 months, with his mother, who was stricken very soon after the Kulczinsky child was attacked. Before the day ended still another case had developed, and by the end of 48 hours from the time the ship sailed ten patients suffering with the plague had been carried to the hospital.

DEATH FOLLOWS SWIFTLY.

Meantime death had followed closely on the heels of the plague. The two little ones mentioned soon succumbed to the inroads of the disease. They were sewed up in their bedding with suitable weights and hurriedly cast to the sea. The mother of the first to die. Zarianna Kulczinsky, was able to see the rude burial of her child, but she had already caught the infection, and three days later she, too. was wrapped in her bedding and cast overboard as the child had been.

As said, there were two deaths from the disease on the second day out of port. On the third there were no less than six deaths from cholers, while one other, a boy named Chris Shurditowitz, died of neart disease. To add to the terrors of the situation there were developing nearly a dozen cases on this day.

Then came a lull in the death rate, for but two died on the 21st and but two on the 22d. but on the 23d the alarming number of five were overcome in spite of the precautions taken. Then once more the plague was restricted, for none died during the three days following, and after that two died on the 27th and one each on the 28th and 29th. By this time the ship was off the American coast.

"CHOLESINE." SAYS DR. ISKAEL. The story of the ship since she sailed into lower bay late on Tuesday night is not without interest, even though the plague had

been apparently overcome. Under the rule of sunset or before sunrise. The deputies of the peet of a bath and disinfection. Health Officer are out, however, at a reasonably early hour in the morning, and restorday, on board a small tug used for the purpose. they started for their usual round among the ships that had arrived during the night. Among these was the Moravia, lying well up above the Quarantine dock, at the head of the procession, so to speak, as if her Captain was quite sure of being allowed to go to his pier. and was anxious to get there quickly. It therefore happened that she was the last vessel of the floot which the health officers do.

visited. Dr. Tulmadge, who made the visit assisted by Dr. Sanborn, says that on boarding the ship he saw nothing unusual among the immigrant. They were of the usual class brought from the north of Europe and had only the average amount of dirt and distress about them. He was met by Dr. Israel, the ship's surgeon, who led the way to the office. They did not converse on the way because Dr. Israel did not talk English and Dr. Talmadge die not talk anything else. Dr. Israel brought out the clean bill of health which the American Vice-Consul had obligingly given to him, and then presented another report in Cerman which, in spite of his lack of acquaintance with that language. Dr. Talmadge very read a understood. It said that twenty-two persons had disd of "cholerine," and two were still ill of the lisease, though convalescent. He did not wait to talk with any one about the matter, further than to tell the Captain that he must not leave the nucherage until further orders, and then

chief, Dr. Jenkins. THE SHIP SENT TO THE LOWER PAY.

It was now after 10 o'clock, and the ship had been lying many hours among other shipping and throwing refuse into the bay, where it might possibly do damage, even though the chances of its doing so were remote. But it was not allowed to remain there long.

As soon as the Health Officer learned the condition of affairs he ordered the Moravia to the lower bay, and soon after 11 o'clock she got up her anchor and steamed over into Gravesend Bay, where she anchored about half was between Bath Beach and Norton's Point. There she was in a safe location, and the Health Officer could have time to prepare to fend off the long looked for invasion of the

plague.
DR. JENKINS VISITS THE SHIP. First of all he decided that he ought to de-

termine for himself the exact nature of the disease of which the people had died. He therefore sent for Dr. John M. Byron, bacteriologist to the Health Department, and for a chemist. With these two and Dr. Sanborn. his deputy, he boarded the tuy and steamed over to the Moravia soon after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Of the results of this visit he said on his return:

"We visited the vessel, as you know, and in spected all the people on board. We found them all apparently well except two who were | Dr. Sanborn would have obeyed it had occaconvalescent. Dr. Israel, the ship's physician. said that no one had been taken ill for five days. Most of the cases he had had were taken port, and some of them died within twentyfour hours.

"The last case died, he said, on the 28th, a! though the list as made out from the log says the 29th. Ten cases were developed during the second twenty-four hours out of port. Out of the twents-four cases, as you know, he said twenty-two died.

"I asked him about his diagnosis of the cases, but he had kept no written record or history of them. The temperature, he said. was subnormal-was very low, in fact. When asked what the temperature really was he said he had not used a thermometer, but he knew by the feeling of the patients that the temperature was very low. They were in a state of collapse. As to the other symptoms. he said that the discharges were at first frecal. and these were followed by others that were watery and white.

Vere they rice-water discharges?' I aske and he said they were. Then I asked what his diagnosis of the cases was and he said cholerine. I suggested that the percentage of deaths. 22 out of 24, was very large for anything but genuine Asiatic cholera, but he thought not. and explained that these immigrants had all been crowded together in cars for several days, and had been travelling long distances before reaching Hamburg. They were then hurried immediately on board the ship, so that they left port in a very weak ann debili-

"At that I remarked that the Hamburg-American Company did not seem to have required these passengers to rest for four or five days, and meantime clean up and disinfect themselves, as the agents here had said was required of all passengers. To that, of course. nothing was said in reply.

We wanted to get excreta from the patients for the cuiture of the germs, but could not. Everything about the dead, bedding and clothing included, had been thrown overboard. However. Dr. Byron got a piece of a blanket and a piece of a bed, both of which had been soiled, and to-night will endeavor to get the

Asiatic cholera germ from them. "I ordered the Captain to boil whateve water he had on heard. We will begin disinfection of the ship to-morrow. She will be sent to lower Quarentine in the morning. The passengers will be landed on Hoffman Island. where they will be bathed and their clothing disinfected.

"The effectiveness of the bathing may be their ship did not recognize them on their return because they were so clean. The ship will also be thoroughly disinfected. The passengers will then be returned to their ship and held at least five days. Circumstancesfuture developments must determine whether they will be held longer or not."

CHOLEBA, DE. JENKINS THINKS. "Was there anything to indicate that other cases might develop-were there any people

in a condition to excite your special attention ?" was asked. No. except the two convalescent cases. One of these was the mother of one of the

"Was there any evidence that the disease was the deadly Asiatic cholera rather than the milder so-called cholering?"

"The fact that so many died was good evidence. The ductor could not give a good description of the disease - he did not talk good Gorman, but he was sure about the rice water discharges. I do not know of any disease producing those discharges except cholers. Of the officers of the ship Dr. Jenkins said that they did not try to withhold any information, and that the immigrants were of the usual class brought from Hamburg. He asked the Captain where the drinking water

on the ship came from. He said that it came

from the Hamburg water boats. That is, it was the vile Hamburg water. QUARANTINED PASSENGERS CHEERFUL

A Sun reporter and an artist went down to Gravesend Bay in the afternoon, and steamed around the Moravia et such a distance that the ship and passengers could be easily seen. Several hundred people were on the upper

They crowded to the side of the shin and climbed on the rail, where they looked much like farm children swinging on a gate. They talked cheerfully to each other, and some of them shouted and waved their hands in pleasing fashion to members of the tug's crew. It

was obvious that no one on deck was worrythe Health Officer, no stilps are boarded after | lag very much over the cholera or the pros-

> CHARACTERISTIC ENTERPRISE OF THE "WORLD." plague ship in this harbor was so great yesterday that several of the newspapers bired tugs to convey newsgathers and artists down the bay. Among the rest was the World. Somebody in the World office conceived the idea that here was an especially good opportunity for displaying the enterprise peculiar to that paper. That is, something must be

To insure this result eight men were dotailed to go on board a tug, while City Editor Goddard was sent along in charge of them. They steamed away to the Quarantine pler. where a stop was made until after Dr. Jenkins had gone off to the Moravia.

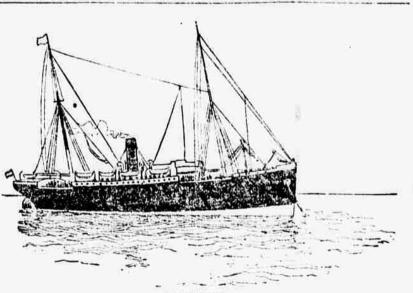
done by the World that no other paper would

Then the World tug followed at some disside of the big ship as the dector's tug was leaving. Here Goddard attempted to of his men on the force some ship. in defiance of the law and in spite of the fact that the men who went on board the ship

afternoon the number of callers increased greatly, but still not very many of them had heard of the sickness on the ship. The news The interest shown in the arrival of the first | evening numbers of people began to come in | not show much anxiety or even interest. The greater number of them were Polish, German, and Russian Jews. Few of them knew jost-tively that their friends were on the Morayla. from the company's advance list of pa sengers

on that particular vessel. "Some of them have heard that there is chelera, or rather sickness, on the Moravia," said one of the clerks who had been answering inquiries all day, "but they do not show any anxiety about it. The people of this class know very little about degrees of sickness and differences in diseases. They would think no tance, and finally sneaked up on the opposite more nor less of choice athan of measles or any other disease. We tell them the ship is defield and go away t await the time when her pre engers will be innded. One or two in-quirers have shown some excitement, probwould not only run the risk of becoming in- ably having heard of the ravages of the cholfected themselves, but, what is of more conse- era in Parope, but even they did not show

whether or not the friends they expected were



THE MORAVIA. plague on shore and spread it through the

cunningly planned, so that Dogter Jenkins would be evaded, he saw the tug and promptly Sanborn, with orders to shoot any one who should again try to violate the law and decency in that way. This order was given sesion required.

Having made a failure, Mr. Goddard ordered the tug back to the Quarantine pier, but besick very soon after the vessel sailed from | fore it was reached the Quarantine tug came slongside, and Dr. Talmadge was instructed to arrest Goddard and his assistants. There was a stampode at once, but they were all gathered in, some from hiding places to which they had sneaked either through fear or from a proper sense of shame.

For a time the Doctor, in his indignation, was of a mind to send them to Hoffman Island and there bathe and disinfect them and detain them for ten days to make sure that no one but themselves should suffer for their folly. but on considering that they were rather the victims than the willing instruments of a vicious employer, and that they would suffer from the contempt of all law-abiding people. he let them go. In speaking of the matter afterward, he said he was astonished that any one of the newspapers should attempt such an outrageous act and much regretted the lack of a sense of honor that was him to be obliged to resort to force in enforcing the law, particularly under such circumstauces as these.

THE MORAVIA'S DEAD.

The list of the dead shows that all but two were children. Thirteen of them were Poles and the rest were scattered among other nationalities. The following is the list of the

dead in detail:			
(37.00 and (37.00) (38.00) (38.00)	Date of		
	Where	Douth	One
Kulezineky, F 11 mths.	Fram.	Atres	at Inc
Kulezineky, F 11 miths.	Prosein		Choler
Bollenbaun, Fr is mtha.	Au-tria.	114	Choler
Metkulke, l'auline, 11 mihs.	Hease.		Chole
Sharditowitz, Chs 6 yra.	Puinted	20	Heart
Mathulke, Louisa 3 yrs.	Hesse	20	Choler
Merell, Mendel 5 yra	Potand		Choler
Merell, Me ke wyre.	Poland.	241	Choler
Mathulkir, Kate hyra.	Hesse.	20	Choier
Bernstein, Shindel 25 vrs	Poland.	20	· holer
Bernstein, Shindel . 25 yra Rolink, Sopr 115 yra	Po and.	31	Choler
F. D. AD. M	Tr. main	21	Choler
Merell, R. 2 yrs. Kuczinasy, M. 30 yrs	Poland.	22	Choter
Kuczinasy, M 30 yrs	Pretnata.		Choler
ROUBTAKEDSEY, M. 20 YES.	I'r it was it.		Chater
Rupermann, Israel . oyis.	Peland.	23	Chol-r
Othn. Chane Blume. 4 yrs.	Poland.	271	Chaire
Colin, Itzig il vrs.	Poland.		Charter
Shubbleowitz, lasa 7 mths.	Peland.	****	Closier
Shurdmoritz, lasa 7 miles. Eigenberg, Sara 2 yrs.	Po and	27	Cho er
Palin, C Yf.	Poisted.	27	Chalter
Czurnysaus, S fi inthe.	Prins a	2.4	Chater
Hindin tiassue 2 . re.	Populated.	214	4 ? Territe :-

AT THE C MPANY'S OFFICE.

Little Information for Inquirers - Many More

At the office of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, at 37 Broadway, nothing was known of what bad happened or was happening on board the Moravia until late yesterday afternoon, and the agents had no official inforjudged by the fact that when some from an- | mation of any kind to give to the many inother vessel were bathed to-day the officers of | quirers. All the news they had they got from the afternoon newspapers, and it was from this source they first learned that more than a scoro of the Moravia's passengers had died of what was described as cholorine and might be cholera, and that the dreaded placue had reached this continent by one of their ships. The news created a great deal of excitement in the office and every effort was made to get authentic information about the state of affairs

on the Moravia. Mr. Lmil Boas, the general passenger agent of the line, said about 2 o'clock that he had no official information whatever about the deaths on the Moravia. They knew of the vessel's arrival, and from all they had heard supposed that everything was all right aboard her. No word had been received direct from the ship, and none could be obtained. Mr. Boas said the company had a tug down the bay trying to communicate with the Meravia and get her papers, but up to that time nothing had been heard from the tug. Dr. Jenkins's office was telephoned to, but no definite information could be obtained there. Dr. Jenkins was aboard the Moravia, it was said.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Boas received a telephone message saying: "Twenty-two deaths from cholerine on board the Mocnyla.

This was all the information the agents had at 6 o'clock, the usual time for closing the oftice. They were still using every effort to obtain more news, and decided to keep the office open until word was received from the tug they had out trying to get the ship's papers. Without these papers the agents were as much in the dark as to the condition of affairs on board the Moravia as were the people making inquiries.

There were many people at the office of the company early in the day inquiring about the arrival of the ship and if friends of theirs were aboard her. These people had not heard that anything was wrong on the ship, and they made no comment when informed that she was still detained down the bay. Later in the ,

had not yet spread over the city. Toward who had heard that there was cholera or some-thing like it on the Moravia. Still they did and, as is usual, most of them came to find out

quonce, would be very likely to bring the great alarm and were easily pacified."

In all some 200 people called at the Hamcity. Of course the attempt was a failure. | burg-American Company's office sestering to Although the effort to violate the law was | inquire about the Moravia. It is probable that burg-American Company's office resterony to a read a despatch to the President giving the 1883. At a restime the released provisions of the number and their anxiety will be much greater to-day, when the full details of the returned to the ship where he put Deputy , trouble on the ship and the present circumstances of her passengers are known

The Moravia is one of the older ships of the Hamburg-American Company's line, but is riously, and there is no doubt whatever that 'still rated a first-class vessel. She was built in 1883, and is of 4,000 tons register. She perhaps, two or three un or exceptional circumstances. She carries only steerage passengers and freight. The company has two services, one of express bonts, comprising the Forst Bismarck, the Augusta Victoria, the exercised. Normannia, and the Columbia, which run between Hamburg. Southwapton and New York; the other the roget a service of the order stoumers cumming between Lumburg and New Yo: k and Hac burg and Haltimore.

The Moravid, with her 381 steerage passengers, sailed from Hamburg on Aug. 18. On Aug. 17 the agents of the company in this city cabled to the agents of the company in liamburg the Treasury circular issued on that date requiring that all immigrants be thoroughly inspected at the port of embackation and their

baggage thoroughly disinfected. "That circular would reach our liamburg agents the day before the Moravia sailed," said Mr. Bons yesterday, "and I presume at the passengers on the Moravia would be inspected and their baggige and clothing disinfected in information on this point, but we have been taking every possible precaution since the first outbreak of the disease, and if these precautions could be in any way bettered by the suggestions and requirements of the Treasury circular I am certain it would be done. We have been doing everything in our power to prevent the cholera's coming here on hoard our vessels, and I think I am safe in saying that the Moravia's passengers were inspected and their belongings disinfected in accordance with the full requirements of the United States

Government. "We have our own boarding houses in Hamburg under the closest inspection, and these has been energetic in his duty in manigrants would be cared for in them during their stay in Hamburg. Gen. Spaulding. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, inspected these boarding houses about six weeks. The President and his friends discussed the ago and pronounced them satisfactory in advicability of convening an extraordinary every way. The immigrants come to Hant- | session of Congress for the purpose of closing burg by rait, and during their transit are under inspection by the Government, and the all nortate foreign vessels. sanitary arrangements are thoroughly looked insure the health of the scorle. I cannot say anything about the Monavla on this voyage. because I have no information whotever. All my information would come from the ship's papers, and these I have not yet received, nor can I get any word direct from the shin. But | I can assure you that we have done everything In our power to prevent the citede a's reaching America by our ships. I am exceedingly sorry if the disease shall have crept in by our yessels, but as yet we do not know that this is the case, and can only hope for the lest."

The Moravia is fithis port on her last easiern voyage on July 12 for Hamburg. FIVE MORE PROPE COMING PROM HAMBUUGS. There are now five steamers of the liamourg-American Packet Company's line on their way from Hamburg to this country. Four passengers from Hamburg and one brings only mbin passeng us. The exact number of ateors age passengers on their way here from Hausburg is not known, but it is quite 1,500. All these people left after the passengers by the The last of the steamers left Hamburg vesterday.

The Rugia left Humburg for New York on Sunday. Aug. 21, with 43d steerage passen- averted. gers and ninety-eight cabin passengers. She is due here about Sept. 3.

The Normannia left Southampton for New York last Saturday, Aug. 27. She was to have sailed from Hamburg the day before, but the THE PRESIDENT MAY PROCLAIM NON-INTERcompany had arranged that she should not go to Hamburg. But she brings 482 steerage massengers from Hamburg. They were taken from Hamburg to Southampton by special ransport service of the Hamburg-American Comrany, and practically come direct from Hamburg. In addition to these 482 steerage passengers the Normannia brings 483 cabin passengers. She is also due here on Sept. 3. The Wieland sailed from Hamburg for New York on Aug. 28. She brings 157 cabin passengers, but none in the steerage. She is due here on Sopt. 10.

The Scandia sailed from Hamburg for Baltimore on Aug. 27. She has on board a full complement of steerage passengers, but the agents in this city do not know the number. carries steerage passengers only.

The Bohemia sailed from Hamburg yesterday for this port. She also brings a full complement of steerage passengers, but the exact number has not been cabled to the agents here. She is due here about Sept. 13. The Bohemian is to be the last steamer of

the Hamburg-American line to carry steerage | was a generally expression of opinion from | is doing his utmost to prevent it. As to the passengers to this country until all danger of officials of high and low degree that Excenspreading cholera is over. Until such time the neithn was needed at one. the ships of this line will carry only cabin passengers and freight. The four stem are some prising the express service will run only best and immigration laws, and by this time he as for interpretable of the prising the express service will run only best and immigration laws, and by this time he as for introducing the control of the prising the express service will run only best first particles. ships will run between New York and Ham-

burg, as usual. In regard to the steerage passenge; s new on vesterday there was no possible doubt that evers precaution and been taken before they embarked to prevent their bringing the cholera or any other dis are with them.

TREIGHTERS, TOO, PROM INTR SED PORTS, Besides the fleet of passenger steamships on their way here from infected ports there is a fleet of seven freighters at sea. They are due between Sept. 5 and Sept. 12, and carry crows sarving from twenty-five to lifty men. Below are the names of the freighters, with date of departure an ! proba de date of arrival:

- 17 0M HAMBURG. Joseph John Aug. 10 - 8: 1 0. 16 (m). Aug. 21 - 8: 1. 5. femerhill, Aug. 21-best 6. Washington City, Aug 27-Sept. 11. Bende Aug, 28-Sept. 10.

Floor ANTWOLD, Lepanto, Aug. 24—Sept. 7. La F antre (ed tank), Aug. 28—Sept. 12. The necessity of watching for the disease on eighters was shown at Middlestorough. England. The cholera was brought there by the crow of the freighter Cerona, who were permitted to go ashore to their homes.

CHOICEA ALTERS BARRISON'S PLANS.

He Returns to Washington to Consider Menus for the Exclusion of the Pingue.

President Emrrison was greatly concerned over the news from Charactine that the steamship Moravia had arrived, having had twentytwo deaths from chotera during the voyage from I business.

Just after funch on at Mr. Reid's country home at White Plains word was sent over Mr. heid's private wire giving an outifue of the held's private wire giving an entitie of the law, now in force. An act to prevent the innews. It was framediately communicated to trooperion of contagons and infectious disthe President. Ex-Senator Spooner of Wiss a case, into the United States was passed April the Republican situation in the Northwestern repealed. But section 10 of this subsequent States. Polities was immediately dropped.

dent and Mr. Spooner and discussed the Years from the date of its approval. gravity of the news. Later a Sun reporter details of the arrival of the Moravia. The the net of 1818 were revived, and are at cresent Presiden' expressed the keenest interest, and in force. This revival is in accordance with a his face was grave to a marked degree as he said to the reporter:

"It is my duty to al audon all other considerations and return immeniately to Washington. I have had the situation before my mind. does not carry any cabin passengers, except. I thought of it seriously on my way from Loon Lake. I have given the suject much thought. disease shall appear in any foreign port or I am convinced that all the powers which the country, and whonever any vessel shall leave Other City Departments. General Government have conferred are being

> opinion, is entire non-intercourse with the infeeted countries. There is no power in the general Government, however, to declare such an act. I will continue to give the situation | good-General of the Marine Hospital service. the gravest consideration, and all suggestions will be promptly acted upon."

"The only absolute safety, though in Lay

The President then requested Mr. Reld to communicate with Chairman Backett, notifying him that the proposed return trip to Loon Lake must be abandoned, as it was his intention to start immediately for Washington. At 6 o'clock telegrams regarding the situa-

tion were received from Attorney-General cordance with its requirements. I have no Miller and Secretary of the Treasury Foster. hour later. He was driven at once to Jersey City, where he took the 12% o'clock train for antine laws or regulations of any State Washington over the Pennsylvania road.

The President will first confer with the members of his Cabinet and then with Dr. Wyman. Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital service. The President is of the opinion that the State and Navy Departments have been particularly vigilant and that Dr. Wyman exacting the strictest vigilance from the local authorities in all the Atlantic seaboard ports.

This would mean complete and absolute after. Every possible precaution is taken to isolation both for passenger and freight traffle. There were difficulties advanced in op- to the following March. position to this suggestion. It was argued that it would require nearly thirty days for Congress to convene at this period of the year, eretion, and would be justified by nine-tenths to secure a quorum and to get the legislative of the citizens of the United States in resortmachinery under way by which the Judiciary Committees of both branches could agree upon a decisive line of policy.

By that time frost will be here. Then, too, thousands of Americans abroad are on their way home. This suggestion had not a feather's weight with the President. It was the greatest good for the greatest number in his affairs likely to follow the practice of estimation. It was the opinion that all making the United States the dumping of them are coming direct to this port and one that can be done at present is for is bound for Baltimore. Four bring steerage the local authorities at Quarantine and over twenty propositions to revise the framiat all other stations on the coast to gration laws were submitted during the last exercise the stornest scrutiny on all incoming session of Congress, but certain influences steamships, to put in operation the severest | Under the circumstances it we investigations, and with the full assistance of | waste of time and money to call Congress back the State and Navy Departments and the to Washington with the expectation of secur Marine Hospital service the danger may be

> The President is thoroughly aroused, and he will direct personally the mathods at present at his command.

COURSE WITH INFECTED PORTS. Washington, Aug. 31.-President Harrison is prepared to deal herofeally with the cholers question, and a public declaration from him on the subject is hourly expected. This fact leaked out at the Treasury Department late this afternoon, when it was ascertained that, although the President was a participant in a political jellification meeting or a harmonizing picnic at Whitelaw Reid's Ophir farm, he Treasury officials relative to the cholera outbreak in New York harbor. There was great consternation throughout the executive de partments when the news reached here that the steamthip Moravia on her passage over o New York from Hamburg. Instantly there

The Scenie Bonte of America. Reading Railroad System Lehich Valley Division, opening of the new line, commencing Thursday, Sent. I. New York to hochester, Buffalo, and Nagara Falia With through Palman eleopera and parior cars Trains leave foot of Liberty at, at ealth A. M. and 7:50 P. M.—ddr.

tween New York and Southampton; the other | probably laformed the President that the law how in force gives the Executive ample and by alphur process. Passengers already emthosity, in an entergency like that now con- barked pronounced perfectly safe by local fronting us to check a magration from in- authorities, who are thoroughly slive to date. their way to this country. Agent Boas said , feeted posts for an intelluite period. This information was prova by surveyed to the President by Private Secretary Pariod two ! days ago, as intimated in Tue Sox, and upon the advice of his logal advisor the President will hardly be lists to not. State Department offends one up the Attorney-General in recommending that the time has arrived for the Cuited States to issue a non-intercours proclamation with those Americans, with their families, who are trav-countries where cludera is epidemic. Even cling, do not wish to be quarantined on the Acting Tearntary Spanishing, who has frequently declared that the President has no power to pool this immigration except in the case of Cota se, has no tilled his views somewhat an that subject after an interview with Atterney-General Miller, and concedes that the situation is changing so frequently that now emergencies require new expensents.

> Almost every prominent department official had a copy of This Sus before film to-lay, and the double-'outed suggestion that an extrasession of Congress he eatled provoked wide discussion. Many persons contend that the believe hed Secretary Foster that he would be be been small being a mode and long to the method. I have New York on the midnight train. waiting for Congress to assemble in extraordimary session, and they reaches the sentimenes expressed in England by the Right Hou. James Levither when he wild at Lamsgate yester as that "the public welfare demanded that the Government, with or without warrant of law, should at ones, possible lumigration while danger from cholera meaneed Great Dr tain." He plodged the support of the Conservatives, sho thilt be necessary, to indomnity in detence of the public health against the

eliolein se dirice. The Attorney-General fortilles himself be-I ad the liberal coassistetion is placed upon the second section of the callegal contanting usin was with farm at the time dis using | 20, 1878. By a sal sequent act, passed cane

not declared "that this not shall not con-Mr. Rehland Col. Cruger joined the Presi- tione in force for a longer period than four Thus it will be seen that the net of rule of the common law, that the unsualified repeal of a repealing statute, substituting no other provisions in place of these repeated, revives the original statute. In other words, the repeal of a repealing statute revives the original act. The second section of the present act provides: Whenever any infectious or contagious

any infected foreign port, or having on board goods and parsuagers coming from any place or district infected with cholera or yellow fever, shall leave any foreign port bound for the United States, the Consular officer or other representative of the United States at or nearest such foreign nort shall imt colletel; give information thereof to the supervising ourand shad report to him the name, the date of departure, and the port of destination of such vessel and shall also make the same report to the Health Officer of the port of destination in the United States and the consular officers of the United States shall make weekly reports of the sanitary condition of the ports at which they are respectively stationed; and the said Surgeon-General of the marine hospital service shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be charged with the execution of the provisions of this act, and shall frame all needful rules and regulations for and arrived at the Grand Central Station an shall be subject to the approval of the President: but such roles and regulations shall not conflict with or impair any sanitary or quarmunicipal authorities now existing or which may be reafter be enacted."

MONEY TO PIGHT AN EPIDEMIC. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill "the President is authorized, in his discretion, in case of an actual or threatened epidemic, to nake use of a sum of not exceeding \$100,000 in aid of State or local Boards, or otherwise, in his discretion, in preventing and suppressing the spread of the same." The records show that the act of 1878 was still in operation in 1885, when the small-pox was prevalent in Canada. In order to protect our northern frontier from the ravages of small pox, J. B. Hamilton, then Surgeon-tieneral of the Marine Pospital service, with the approval of the late Secretary Manning and President Cleveland. ssued a series of stringent quarantine regulations, which were in force as between Cannon and the United States from Oct. 10, 1885, Many other legal authorities, in addition to

the Attorney-General, held that under the above quoted act the President has wide dising to extreme measures in the present emergency. But little relief is to be expected from an extra session of Congress. In the first place, it would require several weeks to get a quorum of both Houses together in Washington. Besides, Congressmen are not ignorant on the subject of immigration, or at least there is no occasion for them to be. They were made aware of the terrible condition of ground for all the undesirable citizens of Europe. As before stated in the acide-patches were exerted to prevent their consideration. ing any relief in that direction.
Secretary Fester of the Treasury Department

and Attorney-General Miller had a long con suitation on the subject this afternoon, and it is understood that they agreed that the President may use his discretion in placing restrictions upon vessels coming from infected ports, or having on hourd passengers or goods from infected districts. Secretary Foster and Assistant Secretary

Spaulding consulted to-day on the cholera situntion. Secretary Foster said that the Treasury officials had done everything that seemed necessary so far to meet the situation, and that nothing further would be done at present. except to strictly enforce the regulations and take all the precautions possible against the introduction of cholera. All the State and city was in constant communication with the | health officers were working in harmony with Government officials to this end

Surgeon-General Wyman of the marine hospital service has requested the Health officers located at Montreal, Quebec, and Gross Island twenty-two deaths from cholera occurred on to notify him of any suspected emigrants coming from affected districts into this country. Dr. Wyman is non-committal as to the ikelihood of cholera getting into New York. He says from his information that Dr. Jenkins

> The "Special French Number" of Romano the figure to discriment of complete atories by great French gritters ever presented by a magazine. For sale overy-where. — 440.

condition of affairs at Liverpool, Surgeon-General Wyman received a cablegram to-day

"All stoccure massangers willing to-day of-ficiently quarantined before embarking. All clothing and Laggage thoroughly disinfected ger and taking vigorous measures to prevent m break.

C asiant anxiety prevails among those perons who have rotatives and friends travelling in Europe. An intimation was thrown out tostay that one of the reasons why the President he-lt. tes to take summary action and close our ports against all foreign vessels for an indefin to period is because o many prominent other side. The wife and daughter of Secretory Charles Foster and the daughter of Secretary Rusk and several Senators and Represerfatives of more or less distinction are and-

The President will return to Washington tomorrow morning to take a hand in the fight against cholera. Attorney-General Miller and estatary Foster, at the conclusion of their conference this afternoon, telegraphed the President a detailed account of the situation. and the latter regards it as serious enough to demand his arcsence here. So he immediately

Secretaries Charles Foster and Elkins and Atterney General Miller are the only members of the Calinet new in the city, but the Secrefary of State may be here to-morrow.

These will be a Cabinet meeting to consider the coolera question, and it is probable that the Government will assume control of all of the quarantine stations.
Sometars Charles Foster, when son at his

house late to night, said that he has no fault the disternment for any action it saight take to find with the State health authorities, but some people are more scared about cholers. that others, hence it may be necessary for the President to take some action to allay the anxiety existing in various quarters. The Secretary received word that his wife and daughter, who have been travelling in Europa, sailed from Liverpool to-day.

Secretary Foster is not prepared to accept the National Quarattine proposition yet, as he hold that the national and state health officers are working together harmoniously and effectively. While Attorney-General Miller does not a mplain of the State Quarantine system, he contends that in the present condition of a Tairs a uniform system at all points in the United States would probably be more effective. Assistant Secretary Spauling says there is no danger of an infected vessel being released from Quarantine while there is the slighted vestige of the disease on board. Under the regulations now in force vessels may be held in Quarantine for an indefinite period. as long as there is reason to believe they are in an unhealthy condition.

RUADY TO MUEL AN EPIDEM C.

President Wilson of the Board of Health re-

ceived news of the deaths from cholera on

loard the Moravia while attending the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office. He immediately communicated with Dr. Jenkins at Quarantine, and when he reached his office this telegram was awaiting him: "Tompringville, Aug. 31, 1852. "Contest. Wise., Pentier Berder H. e. ht.
"S. S. Moravia, arrived last evening, reports

twenty deaths of children and two adults Last on 20th inst. Ship's surgeon pronounces disease cholerine. Ship sent to lower bay for complete disinfection. All passengers will be held for inspection. "WILLIAM T. JENRINS." President Wilson had had a conference with Mayor Grant and they had agree that every

precaution possible should be taken to pre-

vent the disease from getting into th President Wilson was seen later by a SUN re-"What effect will the arrival of cholera at

Quarantine have on the Health Board?" he was asked. "It will cause us to hasten our precaution-ary measures," he replied. "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment granted to-day our request for \$5,000 to continue in service the summer corps of physicians, and this will enable us to retain the corps for a month longer. Their term of duty was to endo n Saturday. The Board will reappoint them at

to-morrow's meeting. The city will be redis-

tricted and the corps assigned to cholera work

on Saturday. They will devote their attention

mainly to diarrheral diseases. "The Board has agreed on a site for a lazaretto, but has not as yet acted officially. We have just completed a department for bacteriological examinations in the rooms lately occupied by the plumbing and ventilation department at 42 Bleecker street. The rooms are fitted with the most improved apparatus and need but one fixture to make the outfit complete. The department will be under the supervision of Chief Chemist Martin, who resumes his work to-morrow. One room is absolutely dustproof, and this will aid the work materially. The advantages that will accrue not only to the Health Department but also to the medical profession in this city from the use of the dust-proof room in connection with the services of the chemist of the Health Department are manifold and of great importance. At present there does not exist in the United States, in connection with any health department, a single room of this kind. Such a room, properly equipped with apparatus for the study of micro-organisms, will enable the chemist and physicians of this department to make investigations upon the fol-

"First-To determine the differential diagnosis in obscure cases, especially between follicular tonsilitis and diphtheria. At present it is practically impossible, in many cases, to differentially diagnose these two disease. By means of the dust-proof room differential diagnosis will be easily and comparatively rapidly effected.

second-To make scientific investigations in regard to the bacilli of cholers, reliow fever, anthrax, and other bacteriological diseases. Third-To estimate quantitatively

number of bacteria in Croton water, which is of great value in connection with the chemical analysis of the water made weekly, and to effect the separation and identification of the various species of bacteria occurring in Croton water for the purpose of detecting diseaseproducing species. This will be a most important aid to determine the deterioration or improvement of the Croton from a sanitary standpoint. There will also be a thorough bacteriological examination of water in lakes and streams in the Croton watershed.

"Fourth-To effect bacteriological examinations of milk, meat, and other foods for the presence of tuberculi, bacilli, and other disease-producing species, and to determine the relative and actual values of different disinfectants as specific germicides. "In regard to the danger from impure water

in the Croten watershed," continued Presideat Wilson. "the flealth Board has done its duty. It now remains for the Aqueduct Commissioners to take measures to keep the water pure.

President Wilson also said that to make Croton Lake as nearly pure as possible, it would be necessary to remove at least 25,000 dwellings, stables, and other structures, and that